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Availability Centered Inventory Model (ACIM). An optimization model designed to maximize inventory performance given a specified investment level, or to achieve a specified performance level for the minimum investment.

Acquisition Phases.

(a) Phase 0: Concept Exploration - This phase consists of competitive, short-term studies to define and evaluate the feasibility of alternative concepts.

(b) Phase I: Program Definition and Risk Reduction - The period during which prototyping, demonstrations and early operational assessments shall be considered as necessary to reduce risk.

(c) Phase II: Engineering and Manufacturing Development - The period during which the most promising design approach is translated into a stable, producible, supportable and cost effective design; the production process is validated; and system capabilities are demonstrated through testing. Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) occurs while the E&MD phase is still continuing as test results and design fixes or upgrades are incorporated.

(d) Phase III: Production, Fielding/Deployment and Operational Support - The objectives of this phase are to achieve operational capability that satisfies mission needs. Developmental Test & Evaluation (DT&E) and Initial Operational Test & Evaluation (IOT&E) shall be resolved and fixes verified. During fielding/deployment and throughout operational support, the potential for modifications to the fielded/deployed system continues.

Actual manufacturer. An individual, activity, or organization that performs the physical fabrication process that produce the deliverable part or other items of supply for the Government. The actual manufacturer must produce the part in-house. The actual manufacturer may or may not be the design control activity.

Advance Repairable Identification Code (RIC). A document/record consisting of an alpha-numeric designator and the item nomenclature, and serves as a place holder in the Weapon Systems File (WSF) until provisioning has been completed. Advance RIC assignment usually begins 2 months prior to delivery/installation of the end item. The Advance RIC will become an APL having the same alpha-numeric designator (RIC) after provisioning has been completed and a

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PAL may be an intermediate step, which will also be identified by the same alpha-numeric designator (RIC).

Allowance Equipage List. An allowance document prepared for various functions or categories of non-installed material collectively known as equipage.

Allowance Parts List. A document/record that lists the technical characteristics of a piece of equipment, the logistic and support information, and the applicable maintenance significant repair parts for the system/equipment.

Appropriation. The congressional authorization to incur obligations for specific purposes. Appropriations can be categorized by purpose (investment, expense, research and development, etc.) and duration (annual or multiple years).

Assembly. A number of parts or subassemblies or any combination thereof joined together to perform a specific function and capable of disassembly.

Examples: Power shovel - front, fan assembly, audio frequency amplifier, pump-rotating element.

NOTE: The distinction between an assembly and a subassembly is determined by the individual application. An assembly in one instance may be a subassembly in another where it forms a portion of a higher level assembly.

Attaching part. An item used to attach assemblies or parts to the equipment or to each other.

Buy-In Budget. The budget used to make DBOF's initial procurement of spares and equipment to satisfy initial outfitting, follow-on outfitting, and continuing supply support.

Check-out Spares. Spare and repair parts required to replace failures during the installation and check-out period.

Commercial Items (CI). Any items, other than real property, customarily used for nongovernmental purposes that have been offered and/or sold, leased or licensed to the general public; This includes items that:

- a. through advances in technology or performance, are not yet available in the commercial market, but will be available in time to meet the delivery requirements;

- b. may incorporate modifications customarily available in the commercial market or minor modifications made to meet DoD requirements;

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c. are customarily combined and sold in combination to the general public;

d. are for installation, maintenance, repair, training and other services procured to support an item if those services are offered to the general public and the Federal Government simultaneously and under similar terms and conditions, and the work force providing those services is the same used for providing such services to the general public;

e. are services offered and sold competitively in substantial quantities in the commercial market based on established catalog or market prices for specific tasks performed and under standard commercial terms and conditions;

f. are transferred between or among separate divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of a contractor; or

g. are nondevelopmental, if the procuring agency determines the items were developed exclusively at private expense and sold in substantial quantities on a competitive basis to multiple State and local governments.

Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS). A special type of commercial item that includes any item, other than real property, that is:

a. of a type customarily used by the general public for nongovernmental purposes, and that has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public;

b. sold, leased, or licensed in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

c. offered to the Government, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold, leased, or licensed in the commercial marketplace. Standard options are not modifications.

Commercial Part of Item. A part or item which is manufactured primarily for the commercial rather than the military market and having both commercial and military applications. Commercial parts also include parts which are manufactured in accordance with normal commercial quality controlled production runs which meet or exceed the requirements of Government specifications or standards. The item is available in the commercial market.

Common and Bulk Items List (CBIL). This data consists of those items that are difficult or impractical to include in the topdown/disassembly sequence Provisioning Parts List (PPL), but for which provisioning is essential to support the operation of the end item/equipment. These items are subject to wear or failure, or otherwise required for maintenance, including planned maintenance, of the end item/equipment.

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Component. An assembly or any combination of parts, subassemblies and assemblies mounted together normally capable of independent operation in a variety of situations.

Component Identification Data (CID). This data describes the equipment or system being provisioned, the purchase data, SPS data for GFE and CFE, and Data Certification information. CID is used to deliver Provisioning Header Data, Statements of Prior Submission (SPS), and the data required to request an Advance RIC. This data was formerly provided to the Government using the NAVSEA Cover Page (NAVSEA Form 4423/3) for CFE or a hard copy letter for GFE.

Concurrent Delivery. The delivery of support items concurrently with the end item being provisioned.

Configuration Management. The process of documenting changes to a ship's equipment configuration.

Configuration-Worthy. An item is considered to be configuration-worthy if one or more of the following criteria is met:

a. It requires any one of the following elements of logistics support: supply support, test equipment, technical manuals and/or repair standards, Planned Maintenance System (PMS), intermediate and depot level maintenance plans or drawings (e.g., installation or configuration control drawings and selected records). Expanding this list to include other elements of logistics support, such as training, is in process.

b. Logistics support information (e.g., nameplate data, technical characteristics data, component drawings) supports all levels of maintenance (organizational, intermediate, or depot), and modernization (planning and execution).

c. It is needed to describe a ship's functional hierarchy.

Consumables. Materials that are for administrative and general use and are not defined as repair parts.

Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL), DD Form 1423. A form used as the sole list of data and information which the contractor will be obligated to deliver under the contract, with the exception of that data specifically required by standard Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation (DFAR) clauses.

Contractor. Any individual, partnership, public or private corporation, association, institution, or other entity which

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enters into a specific contract with the Government to provide supplies or services.

Contractor Furnished Equipment (CFE). A term applied to designate equipment or components that the contractor provides, either manufacturing it himself or procuring it from vendors or the manufacturer.

Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List. The allowance document for an individual ship that is the aggregate of all APLs/AELs applicable to that ship and the calculated allowance quantities. It describes the ship's spares, MAMs, consumables, and operating space items.

Corrective Maintenance. All actions performed as a result of failure to restore an item to a specified condition. Corrective maintenance can include any or all of the following steps: Localization, Isolation, Disassembly, Interchange, Reassembly, Alignment, and Checkout.

Critical Item. An item which upon failures causes its parent equipment to lose primary function(s).

Data Item Description (DID), DD Form 1664. A form used to define and describe the data required to be furnished by the contractor. Completed forms are provided to contractors in support of and, for identification of, each data item listed on the CDRL.

Data Product Deliverables (DPD). A generic term which refers to various types of provisioning data categories. Examples include:

- a. Provisioning Parts List (PPL)
- b. Long Lead Time Items List (LLTIL)
- c. Repairable Items List (RIL)
- d. Interim Support Items List (ISIL)
- e. Tools and Test Equipment List (TTEL)
- f. Common and Bulk Items List (CBIL)
- g. Design Change Notices (DCN)
- h. Post Conference List (PCL)
- i. System Configuration Provisioning List (SCPL)
- j. Ship Level Provisioning Parts List (SLPPL)
- k. Component Identification Data (CID)

Days. Shall mean calendar days, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Demand Based. Method of spares determination based on estimates of an item's replacement factor.

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Design Change. A Government approved engineering change incorporated into the end item which modifies, adds to, deletes, or supersedes parts in the end item.

Design Change Notice (DCN). A formal document prepared by a contractor or a Government activity to notify the Technical Support Activity of changes to previously delivered provisioning lists which add to, delete, supersede or modify items which are approved for incorporation into the end item.

Developmental Items (DI). Those that have not been previously designed and require Research and Development (R&D). These items fulfill an identified need for the military. In addressing "new start" programs, the Services should attempt to use an existing or modified U.S. military, allied military, or commercially developed system prior to initiating an R&D program. If R&D is required, a cooperative R&D program with one or more allied nations should be considered. Otherwise, a new joint service development program should be considered. A new service-unique program should be considered only as a final alternative.

Disassembly. Disassembly breakdown is the sequence of tear-down (taking apart) of the end item step-by-step to the level of the next smaller unit to the lowest removable/replaceable part. This breakdown shall consist of the end item, including all components, listing every assembly, subassembly and part, which can be disassembled, reassembled and/or replaced. All parts shall be listed in their disassembly relation to the end item, component or assembly in which contained and to their own further subassemblies and parts. This relationship is shown by means of the indenture code. The indenture code indicates that the item is either associated with, contained in, or part of, the preceding item identified with an indenture code of the preceding alpha character.

Downtime. Measured time the system is considered unavailable to perform its primary mission.

Drawing. A generic term which includes Engineering drawings prepared in accordance with MIL-STD 100F, SMEA Y14.24M, and SMEA Y14.34M, aperture cards in accordance with MIL-C-9877, graphs, or diagrams, industry standards and industry specifications, on which details are represented with sufficient information to define completely, directly or by reference, the end result in the selection, procurement, and manufacture of the item required.

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End Article. A component, assembly, or subassembly being procured as the principal item on the contract.

End item. A final combination of end products, component parts, or materials which is ready for its intended use; e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, aircraft, receiver, recorder, or support equipment.

End Product. An item, either an individual part or assembly, in its final or completed state.

Enhanced. An increase in optimized allowances Optimization above an existing asset's level to achieve the target A_0 .

Equipment Number. A unique number assigned to each block in the RBD.

Equipment Type. A unique number assigned to each occurrence of a block in the RBD that represents the same reliability and maintainability parameters in all applications.

Equipment Type File. A file used to store the equipment type parameters in order to link TIGER with ACIM.

Essentiality Code (EC). See Military Essentiality Code (MEC).

Engineering Data for Provisioning (EDFP). Data acquired by contract to support LMI supportability analysis. This data is necessary for the assignment of Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability (SMR) codes to each Provisioning List Item Sequence Number (PLISN) on the provisioning list. EDFP is also used for assignment of Item Management Codes, prevention of proliferation of identical items in the Government inventory, maintenance decisions, and item identification necessary in the assignment of a National Stock Number (NSN).

Facilities. The permanent or semi-permanent real property assets required to support the material system, including conducting studies to define types of facilities or facility improvements, locations, space needs, environmental requirements, and equipment. One of the principal elements of ILS.

Fully Optimized. An optimized spares set without considering existing assets.

General Conference. A conference that may be held at any time during the life of the contract for the purpose of resolving provisioning problems.

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Goals. Values, or a range of values, apportioned to the various design, operational, and support elements of a system which are established to optimize the system requirements.

Government Furnished Equipment (GFE). A term applied to designate equipment or components that the government provides for installation in the end item to be delivered or for system production testing.

Government Furnished Material (GFM). Material provided by the Government to a contractor or comparable Government production facility to be incorporated in, attached to, used with or in support of an end item to be delivered to the Government or ordering activity, or which may be consumed or expended in the performance of a contract. It includes, but is not limited to, raw and processed materials, parts, components, assemblies, tools and supplies. Material categorized as Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) and Government Furnished Aeronautical Equipment (GFAE) are included.

Guidance Conference. A conference used to ensure that the contractor and the Government have a firm understanding of the contractual provisioning requirements, establish funding and task milestones, and formulate firm commitments for optional requirements in accordance with applicable data requirements.

Initial Operating Capability (IOC). Attainment of the capability to effectively employ a system or equipment which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force; all ILS must be in place, either on an interim basis or as planned for the life cycle.

In Service Engineering Agent (ISEA). The activity designated to provide engineering, technical, and logistics management support for assigned weapon systems and subsystems.

Installation Material. Material consumed during installation (i.e., prefabricated hardware foundations and fittings, cables, cable connectors and pins, junction boxes, seals, gaskets, templates, etc.).

Integrated Logistic Support (ILS). The process used to ensure that all support elements necessary to provide adequate logistic support to Navy systems and equipment are properly planned, acquired, and sustained.

Interactive Computer Aided Provisioning System (ICAPS). ICAPS is a software package designed to automate the contractor development, and NAVICP review and receipt of PTD. ICAPS is comprised of two software packages: a PC version which runs

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on any MS-DOS compatible computer, and a mainframe version which runs on the NAVICP production system. The software provides data entry screens for data input and submission of PTD, the Technical Support Activity (TSA) review and acceptance of PTD, various capabilities/utilities to manipulate the data, and the ability to input/output the data in correct LMI required format.

Interchangeability Code. A code that indicates the relationship of items and is normally used with Design Change Notices (DCNs). It represents the relationship of an existing item being replaced by a new item. Examples include one-way (OW), two-way (TW), not-existing item (NI) and not-new item (NR).

Interim Release. Authorization given a contractor to release support items to production or procurement prior to receipt of a provisioned item order (PIO).

Interim Repair Parts. Spares which are not catalogued in the Federal Supply System, but are used in Navy systems and equipment.

Interim Supply Support Conference (ISSC). A conference for the Government to review, select and approve those items recommended for interim support (i.e., contractor supply/logistics support) by the contractor as cost effective for advance procurement prior to the time provisioning for operational requirements has been accomplished and a provisioned item order (PIO) has been provided.

Interim Support Items List (ISIL). This data consists of those support items required between operational need date and the point in time that provisioning for operational requirements has been accomplished.

Long Lead Time Items (LLTI). Those items which because of their complexity of design, complicated manufacturing process, or limited production capacity cause extended production or procurement cycle which would preclude delivery in time to meet operational need date if not ordered in advance of normal provisioning.

Long Lead Time Items List (LLTIL). This data consists of those items which, because of their complexity of design, complicated manufacturing process or limited production capacity, may cause production or procurement cycles which would preclude timely and adequate delivery, if not ordered in advance of normal provisioning.

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Long Lead Time Items Provisioning Conference (LLTIPC). A conference for the Government personnel to review and select the long lead time items required for support of the end item. Interim Release Items may be reviewed during this conference.

Maintainability. The measure of the ability of an item to be retained in or restored to specified condition when maintenance is performed by personnel having specified skill levels, using prescribed procedures and resources, at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair.

Maintenance Assistance Module. A part used by maintenance personnel to fault isolate system or equipment failures.

Maintenance Levels. The basic levels of maintenance into which all maintenance activity is divided. The scope of maintenance performed within each level must be commensurate with the personnel, equipment, technical data, and facilities provided.

Maintenance Planning. The process conducted to evolve and establish maintenance concepts and requirements for a material system. One of the principal elements of ILS.

Material Required Date (MRD). The date material is required to support the end item (system or equipment) installation.

Material Support Date (MSD). The point in time when NAVICP has established the desired support infrastructure to provide spares and repair parts for a system or equipment. These parts may emanate from the Federal Supply System or a commercial source.

Military Essentiality Codes (MECs). MECs are codes used to indicate the degree to which the failure of the part will affect the ability of the end item to perform its intended operation. MECs authorized for use with Navy systems and equipment are 1, 3, 5, and 7. The LMI Specification (MIL-PRF-49506) refers to this code as the Essentiality Code (EC).

Mission Critical. A function or equipment which is required for mission success.

Mission Operating Profile. The operational requirements of the system to meet the mission success criteria throughout the mission timeline.

Mission Criteria. The criteria used to establish the functional requirements for a successful mission.

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Mission Timeline. The sequence of unique mission phases and durations defining the "average" mission requirements.

Navy Support Date (NSD). The date in which all logistic support can be provided from organic Navy resources.

NonDevelopmental Item (NDI). Any item "not requiring development." A NonDevelopmental Item consists of :

(a) any previously developed item used exclusively for governmental purposes by a Federal agency, a State or local government, or a foreign government with which the U.S. has a mutual defense cooperation agreement. This includes defense products previously developed by U.S. military services or defense agencies of U.S. allies

(b) any item described above that requires only minor modification to meet the requirements of the procuring agency.

(c) Any item currently being produced that does not meet the requirements listed above solely because the item is not yet in use.

Objectives. Qualitative and quantitative values, or range of values, apportioned to the various design, operational, and support elements of a system which represent the desirable levels of performance. Objectives are subject to tradeoffs to optimize system requirements.

Operating Space Item. An item that is in the custody and management of the designated ship's department head.

Operational Availability. The probability that the system is ready to perform its intended function in its operational environment when called for at any point during a mission.

Optimize. Determining the best combination of items to achieve a desired objective while expending the least amount of resources.

Part. One piece, or two or more pieces, joined together which are not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of designed use.

Part Number. See reference number.

Post Conference List (PCL). This data consists of those items selected for the operations, maintenance and support of the system/end article as a result of the Provisioning Conference review.

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Preliminary Allowance List (PAL). A PAL is a document/record consisting of preliminary provisioning information, and is published in Allowance Parts List (APL) format when provisioning has not been completed prior to delivery/installation of the end item. PAL assignment usually begins six months prior to delivery and continues until two months prior to delivery of the end item. The PAL will become an APL having the same alpha-numeric designator (RIC) after provisioning has been completed.

Preliminary Operational Capability (POC). The system or equipment can be used by operational units and function in a manner that is preliminary to, but in support of, Initial Operating Capability; the equipment can be used by a ship, but all logistic support requires for sustained, self-sufficient use is not in place.

Preventive Maintenance. All actions performed in an attempt to retain an item in specified condition by providing systematic inspection, detection, and prevention of incipient failures.

Prime Provisioning Activity (PPA). See Technical Support Activity (TSA).

Procuring Activity. The activity which awards contracts for deliverable hardware, software, firmware, courseware and/or data.

Provisioned Item Order (PIO). A formal requirements document furnished to the contract administration activity to identify items to be bought through the provisioning process on a contract, providing the specific items to be ordered, the estimated cost, and the required delivery schedule and destination. The PIO is provided with other formal contract documentation to the contractor to place items on order. The PIO is an unpriced order.

Provisioning. The process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity (depth) of support items (for example, spares and repair parts plus support and test equipment) required to operate and maintain an end item for all levels of maintenance for an initial period of service.

Provisioning, Allowance and Fitting Out Support (PAFOS). A policy and working level handbook that contains and provisioning and allowance process and procedural information.

Provisioning Conference. A conference for reviewing PTD/EDFP, and for Government validation of support items and the

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assignment of technical and management codes assigned by the Technical Support Activity.

Provisioning Data Product Deliverables. See Data Product Deliverables.

Provisioning Data Products (PDP). The individual data items listed on the LMI Worksheet.

Provisioning Methods. Method by which the Technical Support Activity (TSA) will make provisioning decisions. The method will be specified in the provisioning requirements. The following provisioning methods are applicable:

(a) Resident Provisioning Team (RPT) Method - This method employs a Government team permanently assigned at the contractor's facility skilled in the functions of provisioning control, source, maintenance, and recoverability coding, requirements determination, cataloging, etc.

(b) Conference Team Method - This method employs Government representatives at the contractor's or vendor's facility. The conference team is not permanently assigned to the contractor's facility.

(c) In House Method - The Government conducts provisioning at the PPA or at the Technical Support Activity or other location specified by the prime Technical Support Activity. Contractor participation will be specified by the PPA.

Provisioning Parts List (PPL). This list structured at the end item, component, or assembly level as specified by the PA, contains the end item, component, or assembly equipment and all support items which can be disassembled, reassembled, or replaced, and which, when combined, constitute the end item, component, or assembly equipment.

Provisioning Parts List Index (PPLI). The PPLI is a listing by manufacturer's reference numbers of all items listed in the Provisioning Parts List (PPL) cross-referenced to each item's Provisioning List Item Sequence Number (PLISN).

Provisioning Performance Schedule (PPS). Checklist of events including schedules in the provisioning process that is used to monitor such events.

Provisioning Preparedness Review Conference. This conference is held for the Government to determine the adequacy of the provisioning documentation, facilities, and the overall

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preparations made by the contractor to conduct a provisioning conference.

Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD). PTD as used in this standard is the generic term used to reference the various types of provisioning data bought from a manufacturer. This term is used by the DoD components for the identification, selection, and determination of initial requirements and cataloging of support items to be procured through the provisioning process. Applicable PTD consists of EDFP, CID, and various Data Product Deliverables including:

- (a) Provisioning Parts List (PPL)
- (b) Long Lead Time Items List (LLTIL)
- (c) Repairable Items List (RIL)
- (d) Interim Support Items List (ISIL)
- (e) Tools and Test Equipment List (TTEL)
- (f) Common and Bulk Items List (CBIL)
- (g) Design Change Notices (DCN)
- (h) Post Conference List (PCL)
- (i) System Configuration Provisioning List (SCPL)
- (j) Ship Level Provisioning Parts List (SLPPL)

Readiness Based Sparing. The process of combining simulation techniques with the optimum spares selection techniques of ACIM to assess readiness of critical ships' systems. It explicitly relates sparing cost to the availability of the system/equipment being analyzed.

Reference Designators. A method used for uniquely identifying and locating discrete items/parts on diagrams and in a set; for correlating items in a set, graphic symbols on diagrams, items on a parts list circuit description and instructions. The three methods used for applying reference designations are Unit Numbering, Location Numbering and Location Coding methods.

Reference Number. Any number, other than a Government activity stock number, used to identify an item of production or, used either by itself or in conjunction with other reference numbers, to identify an item of supply. Reference numbers include manufacturer's part, drawing, model, type, source controlling numbers, and the manufacturer's trade name; specification or standard numbers; and specification or standard part, drawing, or type numbers.

Reliability. (1) The duration or probability of failure-free performance under stated conditions. (2) The probability that an item can perform its intended function for a specified interval under stated conditions. (For non-redundant items this

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is equivalent to definition (1). For redundant items this is equivalent to mission reliability.)

Reliability Block Diagram. A logic diagram of functions and equipment in a system, arranged with blocks and lines, which depicts the effect of an item's (block's) failure on a system's functional performance. It illustrates system interdependencies, redundancies, and equipment parameters.

Reliability Centered Maintenance. A systematic approach for identifying preventive maintenance tasks for an equipment end item in accordance with a specified set of procedures and for establishing intervals between maintenance tasks.

Repair Parts. Those support items that are an integral part of the end item of system which are coded as non-repairable. A part that is used to repair a component, module, equipment or system. Repair parts are consumed and replaced upon failure.

Repairable Identification Code (RIC). An alpha-numeric designator assigned to a repairable item identifying it to items of a lower level (piece parts). It is used as an Allowance Parts List (APL) or an Allowance Equipage List (AEL) number. The RIC is assigned by NAVICP.

Repairable Items List (RIL). This data consists of all support items of a repairable nature and used in or associated with the end item.

Replacement Factor (RF). The RF represents the best estimate of the replacement rate for an item per application per year. When a RF is provided to the contractor by the Government, that factor shall be used for preparing PTD.

Requiring Authority. That activity (Government, contractor, or subcontractor) which levies LMI analysis requirements on another activity (performing activity) through a contract or other document of agreement.

Retail Outfitting Requirements. The items which will be purchased from the supply system and placed onboard ships as initial outfitting items.

Scheduled Maintenance. Preventive maintenance performed at prescribed points in the item's life.

Source, Maintenance and Recoverability (SMR) Codes. Uniform codes assigned to all support items early in the acquisition cycle to convey maintenance and supply instructions to the various logistic support levels and using commands. They are

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assigned based on the logistic support planned for the end item and its components. The uniform code format is composed of three, two character parts; Source Codes, Maintenance Codes, and Recoverability Codes in that order.

Spare Part. A part or module that is repairable and may be capable of operating on its own.

Spares. Those support items that are an integral part of the end item or system which are coded as repairable. A term used to describe a ship's allowance of spare and repair parts.

Special Tools, Test Equipment, Support Equipment. Tools, test equipment, and support equipment that have single or peculiar application to a specific end item.

Standardization. The process by which member nations achieve the closest practicable cooperation among forces; the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources; and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: (1) common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistics procedures; (2) common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; (3) common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and (4) common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

Statement of Prior Submission (SPS). A certification by the contractor/subcontractor that PTD previously submitted to the Government satisfies the PTD requirements of the solicitation or the provisioning requirements submitted after award of the contract with or without changes to update the PTD to the end item configuration being procured. The SPS applies to the end item or to any component thereof. The SPS is submitted to the government using CID.

Stock Point. The activity assigned responsibility for carrying items of supply as directed by an inventory manager for issue to Fleet and shore activities. Navy stock points include the Naval Inventory Control Point (NAVICP), Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers (FISCs), and selected other activities which have a Fleet support mission .

Storeroom Item. An allowed spare or repair part carried in the ship's storeroom or elsewhere in the custody of the Supply Officer.

Subassembly. Two or more parts which form a portion of an assembly or a component replaceable as a whole, but having a part or parts which are individually replaceable. (Examples:

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Gun mount stand, window recoil mechanism, floating piston, telephone dial, IF strip, mounting board with mounted parts, power shovel dipper stick.)

Subcontractor. A contracting entity that furnishes supplies or service to or for a prime contractor or another subcontractor.

Supplementary Provisioning Technical Documentation (SPTD). See Engineering Data For Provisioning (EDFP).

Supply Support. All management actions, procedures, and techniques required to determine requirements for, acquire, catalog, receive, store, transfer, issue, and dispose of secondary items. This includes provisioning for initial support as well as replenishment supply support. One of the principal elements of ILS.

Supportability. A measure of the effectiveness of the logistics support provided for the system/equipment. It represents the downtime where no active maintenance is being performed which quantified by the average delay time attributed to waiting for spare parts, documentation, training, deferred maintenance, and administrative delays.

Support Concept. A complete system level description of a support system, consisting of an integrated set of ILS element concepts, which meets the functional support requirements and is in harmony with the design and operational concepts.

Support Equipment. All equipment (mobile or fixed) required to support the operation and maintenance of a material system. This includes associated multi-user end items, ground handling and maintenance equipment, tools, metrology and calibration equipment, communications resources, test equipment and automatic test equipment, with diagnostic software for both on and off equipment maintenance. It includes the acquisition of logistics support for the support and test equipment itself. One of the principal elements of ILS.

Support Items. Items subordinate to, or associated with, an end item (i.e., spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, and sundry materials) and required to operate, service, repair, or overhaul an end item.

Support Plan. A detailed description of a support system covering each element of ILS and having consistency between the elements of ILS. Support plans cover lower hardware indenture levels and provide a more detailed coverage of maintenance level functions than support concepts.

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Support Resources. The material and personnel elements required to operate and maintain a system to meet readiness and sustainability requirements. New support resources are those which require development. Critical support resources are those which are not new but require special management attention due to schedule requirements, cost implications, known scarcities, or foreign markets.

Support System. A composite of all the resources that must be acquired for operating and maintaining a system or equipment throughout its life cycle.

Supportability. A measure of the degree to which all resources required to operate and maintain the system/equipment can be provided in sufficient quantity. Supportability encompasses all elements of ILS, as defined in DoDI 5000.2.

System Configuration Provisioning List (SCPL). This data establishes the family tree relationship of components to end item when associated PLs are developed at a component level. It also includes components which will be government furnished and separately provisioned.

System/Equipment. The item under analysis, be it a complete system, or any portion thereof being procured.

Tailoring. The process by which the individual requirements (sections, paragraphs, or sentences) of the selected specifications and standards are evaluated to determine the extent to which each requirement is most suitable for a specific material acquisition and the modification of these requirements, where necessary, to assure that each tailored document invoked states only the minimum needs of the Government.

Task. A single unit of specific work behavior with clear beginning and ending points and directly observable or otherwise measurable process, frequently, but not always resulting in a product that can be evaluated for quantity, quality, accuracy, or fitness in the work environment. A task is the lowest level of behavior in a job that describes the performance of a meaningful function in the job under consideration.

Technical Data. Recorded information regardless of form or character (e.g., manuals, drawings) of a scientific or technical nature. Computer programs and related software are not technical data; documentation of computer programs and related software are. Also excluded are financial data or other information related to contract administration. One of the principal elements of ILS.

GLOSSARY

Technical Replacement Factor (TRF). This represents the initial engineering estimate of the replacement rate for an item based on the number of expected failures which require removal and replacement of the support item at the organizational or intermediate maintenance level in a next higher assembly per equipment/end item per year.

Technical Support Activity (TSA). The Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) activity designated by a NAVSEA Program Manager to perform the technical and engineering functions associated with provisioning a system or equipment.

TIGER. NAVSEA's Reliability/Maintainability/Availability (RMA) simulation program for ships and systems.

Tools and Test Equipment. Those support items that are not an integral part of the end item but are required to inspect, test, calibrate, service, repair, or overhaul an end item. Tools and test equipment are a subset of support equipment.

Tools and Test Equipment List (TTEL). The data consisting of support equipment required to inspect, test, calibrate, service, repair, or overhaul an end item.

Topdown. Topdown is accomplished by sequencing all parts comprising the end item in a lateral and descending "family tree/generation breakdown." This breakdown shall consist of the end item including all components, listing every assembly, subassembly and part which can be disassembled, reassembled, and/or replaced. All parts shall be listed in their relation to the end item, component, assembly, or installation system in which they are contained and to their own further sub/subassemblies and parts. This relationship is shown by means of the indenture code. The indenture code indicates that the item is either associated with, contained in, or part of, the preceding item identified with an indenture code of the preceding alpha character.

Unscheduled Maintenance. Corrective maintenance required by item conditions.

Uptime. Measured time the system is considered available to perform its primary mission.

Vendor Item. An item which is used in or attached to the end item produced by the contractor and which is procured by the contractor on the open market or from established sources and for which the contractor is not the design activity.

GLOSSARY

Wholesale Requirements. The items stored by the supply system to replace the items initially placed on ships once they are used.

Wholesale Stock. Stock available through the Federal Supply System or commercial supply source.

X-RIC. A pseudo number used by the CDM to monitor an equipment that does not have an APL number assigned.